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16 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
and OTTOMOTTO LLC

17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
18 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
19 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

21 WAYMO LLC,

Case No. 3:17-cv-00939-WHA

22 Plaintiff,

**DEFENDANTS UBER
TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND
OTTOMOTTO LLC'S RESPONSE TO
SPECIAL MASTER'S
RECOMMENDATION**

23 v.
24 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,
OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING
25 LLC,

26 Defendants.

Trial Date: February 5, 2018

27
28 **UNREDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT SOUGHT TO BE SEALED**

1 Defendants Uber Technologies, Inc. and Ottomotto LLC (collectively, “Uber”) appreciate
 2 the Special Master’s assistance with discovery matters throughout this contentious litigation.
 3 Uber agrees with the Special Master that the resignation email and settlement agreement were not
 4 responsive to any document request in this case, and that none of the three documents at issue
 5 (including the lawyer demand letter, dated May 5, 2017) were responsive to any Court Order in
 6 this case. Although Uber disagrees with the Special Master’s conclusion that the lawyer demand
 7 letter was responsive to two document requests,¹ Uber strongly believes that the Court and the
 8 parties have already expended far too much time on this collateral issue. The question to be tried
 9 in this case is whether Uber has stolen eight purported trade secrets from Waymo, but there is no
 10 actual evidence that Uber did any such thing—neither in the lawyer demand letter nor as revealed
 11 by the supplemental discovery this month..

12 While it was reasonable for the Court to provide Waymo with an opportunity to conduct
 13 discovery into the allegations in the demand letter, extensive discovery during the past three
 14 weeks has confirmed this Court’s observation that “it may turn up to be a nothing.” (Dkt. 2309,
 15 Tr. 11/28/17 at 147:21-22.) Waymo has taken 17 depositions, and Uber has produced thousands
 16 of documents pertaining to the demand letter. The bottom line is that there is no evidence of any
 17 trade secrets theft, or that anyone at Uber working on autonomous vehicles used any form of
 18 “non-attributable device.”

19 The lawyer who wrote the demand letter has admitted that the reference in the demand
 20 letter to stealing Waymo trade secrets was “an error in communication” with his client. (Chang
 21 Decl. Ex. A at CFL000300.) Further, Richard Jacobs has testified in deposition (consistent with
 22 his testimony in Court) that there is “no there” there:

23 Q: Do you know whether or not anybody in the autonomous
 24 vehicle group anywhere at Uber ever used a non-attributable
 25 device?

26 ¹ Nothing in the demand letter concerns either “the negotiation of the consideration for the
 27 Uber-Otto transaction, the IP acquired, and the ratification of certain closing conditions,” as
 28 requested by RFP 29 (see Dkt. No. 2396, Special Master Report at 13:10-13), or the “digital or
 physical” documents or materials that any former Google employee “retained,” as requested by
 RFP 73 (see definition of “Misappropriated Materials”).

1 Mr. Perlson: Objection; form.

2 A: No.

3 Q: Have you ever communicated with anybody in the autonomous
4 vehicle group in Pittsburgh by Wickr?

5 A: I don't think so.

6 Q: There's been some testimony about labeling documents as
7 privileged when they may not be. I'd like to ask you about that.

8 Do you have any firsthand knowledge that anyone at Uber's
9 autonomous group ever labeled a document as privileged when it
10 was not?

11 A: No.

12 ***

13 Q: Do you have any knowledge that anyone in the autonomous
14 vehicle group at Uber ever marked a document as privileged in
15 order to hide it from discovery?

16 A: No.

17 ***

18 Q: Do you know that the lawsuit that you're testifying in involves
19 the alleged theft of trade secrets by Uber?

20 A: That's my understanding, yes.

21 Q: Do you know what those trade secrets are that Uber allegedly
22 stole?

23 A: I don't.

24 Q: Do you have any idea?

25 A: I would be speculating, but I would—I think there might be
26 something about LiDAR technology.

27 Q: Fair enough. Other than knowing that it might involve LiDAR,
28 do you have any idea what the trade secrets are that were allegedly
stolen?

A: No.

Q: Have you ever seen any of the 14,000 documents that Anthony
Levandowski allegedly took from Waymo?

A: I mean, I don't know what the documents are, but not to my
knowledge.

1 Q: Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Levandowski
 2 about the alleged theft of trade secrets from Google or Waymo?
 3

4 A: Nope.
 5

6 Q: **Do you know whether any documents from Google or**
 7 **Waymo ever made it to Uber?**
 8

9 A: **No.**
 10

11 (Jacobs Dep. 178:1-16, 179:1-5, 179:11-180:13; Chang Decl. Ex. B.)
 12

13 Further, as it turns out, Waymo has been throwing stones while living in a glass house.
 14 This Court suspected that Waymo probably “evaporated documents” (Dkt. 2309, Tr. 11/28 at
 15 157:24)—the Court’s suspicions were spot on. Uber took the deposition of a Waymo corporate
 16 representative, and his testimony was illuminating. Although nothing in the following testimony
 17 appears confidential, Waymo has designated it “Highly Confidential—Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”
 18 What Waymo never disclosed to Uber during discovery (or in response to the Court’s pointed
 19 questions in open Court), but to which Waymo’s corporate representative testified, is the
 20 following:
 21

22 1. When Google created its own chat service (now known as Google Hangouts) in 2006,
 23 the default setting was [REDACTED]. (Johnston Dep. 12:13-16; Chang
 24 Decl. Ex. C.)

- 25 2. Google employees use chat for business purposes. (*Id.* at 26:1-3.)
 26 3. The “vast majority” of Google employees communicate via chat. (*Id.* at 27:17-28:1.)
 27 4. Communications on chat include substantive, important issues. (*Id.* at 26:4-6.)
 28 5. Nonetheless, [REDACTED]
 29 [REDACTED]
 30 [REDACTED] (*Id.* at 28:12-25.)

- 31 6. [REDACTED]
 32 [REDACTED] (*Id.* at 24:15-20.)

- 33 7. Although Uber requested the information, Google refused to answer interrogatories
 34 regarding whether any disclosed Google trial witnesses [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]
 2 8. There are [REDACTED] that use Google's chat service, and the default setting
 3 that Google provides is to indefinitely save all chats, [REDACTED]

4 [REDACTED] (*Id.* at 38:18-22.)

5 9. Although Google's customers can choose to alter the default setting (which is set to
 6 save all chats), [REDACTED]

7 [REDACTED] (*Id.* at 41:1-4, 14-16.)

8 10. [REDACTED]
 9 [REDACTED] (*Id.* at
 10 41:14-19.)

11 11. If a Google customer requires use of a non-Google chat service for communication,
 12 then Google employees would use that customer's preferred chat application in communicating
 13 with that customer. (*Id.* at 69:11-16.)

14 12. Google employees are allowed to download other ephemeral applications onto their
 15 Google computers for personal use. (*Id.* at 64:6-9, 21-24.)

16 13. Google's 30(b)(6) representative testified that he has used "about 14" non-Google
 17 messenger applications, including Slack, Telegram, WhatsApp, WeChat, Luna, Symphony,
 18 Snapchat, HipChat, and Facebook Messenger. (*Id.* at 62:11-14, 63:12-64:5.)

19 14. Waymo employees follow the same chat preservation policy ([REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED]) as do Google employees. (*Id.* at 75:3-7.)

21 Thus, it turns out that while Waymo has sought an adverse jury instruction based, at least
 22 in part, on a 30-day preservation default on the cell phone of Uber's former CEO (Dkt. 2199),
 23 Google has been destroying nearly all of its chats for the past decade by setting the default for its
 24 chats to "off the record," and Waymo has followed that same formal policy since its inception.
 25 None of this was disclosed to Uber in this litigation.

26 In one final ironic twist, Uber has learned that in a different legal proceeding involving
 27 Google, the opposing party sought an adverse inference jury instruction against Google based on
 28 its failure to preserve chat messages. Google successfully fought that instruction, arguing that it

1 had instructed employees to save chats related to that litigation, and the Court declined to give an
 2 adverse instruction. (See Chang Decl. Ex. D, Declaration of Theresa Beaumont (Google
 3 Discovery Counsel), ¶ 9; *Function Media, L.L.C. vs. Google, Inc. et al*, No. 2007-CV-279,
 4 No. 416 (E.D. Tex. Jan. 26, 2010) (rejecting proposed adverse inference instruction).) Google
 5 sealed the briefing on this issue in that litigation, so Google's briefs relating to its destruction of
 6 chats remain sealed from the public. (*Function Media*, Nos. 386 and 393 (Jan. 15, 2010 and
 7 Jan. 18, 2010) (sealed filings).)

8 CONCLUSION

9 Although Uber disagrees with the Special Master's conclusion that the lawyer demand
 10 letter was responsive to two document requests, Waymo nonetheless has now had the benefit of
 11 extensive discovery into this "collateral issue" (Dkt. No. 2395, Dec. 13, 2017 Hr'g Tr. at 27:9-14
 12 (Corley, J.)), and—as will become apparent when the parties file their briefs in January—has
 13 turned up nothing significant that is relevant to the merits of the actual causes of action to be tried
 14 in February. It is now time to turn to the actual issues in the case—whether Waymo's alleged
 15 trade secrets are actual trade secrets and whether Uber has misappropriated them.

16

17 Dated: December 22, 2017

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

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19

By: /s/ Arturo J. González
 20 ARTURO J. GONZÁLEZ

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